# LONG RELAY RIDE ENDED.

GENERAL MILES'S MESSAGE IS HERE.

IT REACHED ITS DESTINATION AT 1:05 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AFTER BICYCLES HAD CARRIED IT THROUGH HUNDREDS

OF MILES OF MUD. A wet, bedraggled wheelman, with mud on his clothes, mud on his wheel and mud on his back hair, came rushing down Broadway early this morning splashing the water in every direction from the puddles. It was H. L. Quick, the last of the small army of wheelmen who for four days have been forwarding a dispatch from General Miles in Chicago to General Howard on Governor's Island. Quick left Tarrytown at 9:41 p. m., and in spite of a patent non-slipping arrangement on his tire, he had work getting through the mud that it was 11:26 p. m. before Yonkers was

from local clabs who stayed out in the wet to meet From Yonkers to Kingsbridge the going was a little better. Across Washington Bridge there was a momentary relief from mud, and the Eleventh-ave, roadbed proved that it could be depended on even after a week's rainstorm. In the Boulevard, below One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth-st., the mud began to fly again, but once on the pavement, the route down Broadway was hard but slippery, and Quick reached his journey's end at 1:05 o'clock this morning.

ched. Just the other side of that place his

Rich, broke down, and Quick came en alone ex-

cept for the escort of a few enthusiastic wheelmen

to companions, William Campbell and A. B.

The run down from Albany was made with little loss of time, but the difficulties were too great to permit the making up of any of the nine irs lost before reaching Albany. The message left Poughkeepsie at 4:25 p. m.; Peekskill, 7:04; Sing Sing, 8:48, and Tarrytown, 9:41. On the last relay, coming into Tarrytown, Harry Eveland, who was carrying the dispatch, fainted on his wheel. His companion, George C. Smith, seized it and pushed forward, leaving Eveland to recover as best he could. At Tarrytown William Campbell took the message, and accompanied by A. B. Rich and H. L. Quick, pushed teen pounds less than he weighed when admitted on down to New-York

A hundred riders had shared in the undertaking of carrying the bit of paper from General Miles in Chicago to the hands of the military aide who waited at No. 21 Park Row. From Lumsden, first rider who bore it away from steps of the Pullman Building, to who came rushing down over the slippery Brendway pavement this morning, at long succession of "crack" riders had struggled along through darkness and dampness, covered with mud, drenched to the skin, but forgetful of everything except the firm determination to pedal, pedal, pedal, until their part of the journey vas accomplished. Sometimes they spun along at a three-minute gait, as did Charles Dorntgie, who rode ten miles in thirty-one minutes and in the dark at that, sometimes ploughing through a sleugh of despond and mud at an ox-team's pace. sometimes compelled to leave the machine mired and broken, and ran on foot to the next relay, occasionally compelled to swim a river where the swollen floods had carried the bridge

Proken sprocket chains, bent pedal pins, buckled wheels and punctured tires were some of the inci-dents of the race against time, thanks to the un-precedented and altogether execrable weather encountered. While levees and bridges were going down and railroad companies were posting scouts along their lines to look for washouts, the wheelmen stuck to their task, plunging and sliding along that apology for a highway, the American country

One of the things which the undertaking was to illustrate was the general can roads, and this it most accomplished, when compared with similar European feats. One man, G. P. Mills, last year bicycle 875 miles from John O'Groat's to Land's End in a little over four days, about the time it has taken 100 men to accomplish this thou-

France furnished another contrast last week, when Stephanie rude over mountains and plains from Bordeaux to Paris, 35s miles, in thirtyfive hours. Another thing which it has proved is the absolute untrustworthiness of the American climate. The managers of the race consulted weather reports as far back as the memory of man goes and picked out the present part of the month of May as the one period when the weather was sure to be pleasant, and yet as the affair ha turned out they could not have found worse -term of four days

worse term of the worse along the calendar through for that particular article.

Yet, a third point which has been emphasized by the occurrence is the enthusiastic interest which the rural American takes in any exhibition of speed and emigrance. If the stories of the content which the rural American takes in any exhibition of speed and endurance. If the stories of
riders are to be believed, the fences along the
country roads were loaded down with excited
countrymen who were found waiting even at
midnight, each with a lantern in one hand and
an umbrella in the other to see the mud-splashed
courier go by. In the large towns, the streets
were lined with similar curious throngs who, in
some cases, had been waiting for hours to view
the "scorchers" come in. At Conneaut, Ohio,
the only case of malicious interference occurred.
Some rufflan stack a knife into the pneumatio
tires of both the riders and letting the wind out
of them. Other machines were secured, however,
after a short delay.

The schedule arranged called for an average
speed of ten miles an hour. For the first tew

of them. Other machines were secured, however, after a short delay.

The schedule arranged called for an average speed of ten miles an hour. For the first few stages the men kept well up to the schedule, and sometimes alread of it. Then the terrible mud of Indiana and Ohio began to clog their wheels, and they fell behind. At Perrysburg, 250 miles out, they were six hours and twenty-seven minutes behind. At Conneaut, 425 miles from Chicago, they were only four hours and dree minutes behind. At Buffala all lost time had been made up except one hour. But across New-York State Saturday the rairs descended and the floods came and beat upon the poor fellows wallowing along their wet and weary way, until they lest eight hours more, and came into Albany at 9:50 o'clock yesterday morning, nine hours and five minutes vesterday morning, nine hours ap: five minutes late.

In view of the tremendous difficulties en-

late.

In view of the tremendous difficulties encountered, the completion of the undertaking within the running time made must be regarded as a
triumph. It would have been impossible to cover triumph. It would have been impossible to cover the distance in any such time were it not for the pneumatic inflated tire. Not only has the use of this air-cushion enabled riders to cut their time down nearly to the figures of the trotting tracks on good roads, but it enables them, as in the present case, to ride over roads which would be impassable to machines with solid tires.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE. Gardiner, Me., May 22.-A little old wooden build foundry, was the scene of a tragedy last evening which startled the inhabitants of this quiet town. 10 o'clock, Isaac Parker Talbot shot his wife, then ommitted saicide. The upper story of the building where the shooting took place is occupied by Mrs. 6. Tabor, sister of Mrs. Talbot. One week ago Saturday night Talbot came home drunk and drove his wife and two children from their home. Last night Mrs. Talbot went to her sister's. Talbot came They talked for awhile in the entry, when Talbot told his wife that he was going away and wanted to give her something, also to ask her a question. She replied: "If you have a question to ask, go ahead, but whatever you have to give me, you can keep. I do not want it." Talbot said: "I am going away and you go with me." He immediately fired at her, hitting her in the left side, just

above the heart. Talbot died in about one hour. Mrs. Talbot still lives, but is in a critical condition.

DEEMING PAYS THE PENALTY

HANGED AT MELBOURNE FOR HIS CRIMES.

ASTERTING HIS INNOCENCE OF THE RAINHILL MURDERS-IUS LAST DAY ON FARTH.

Melbourne, May 23.-Deeming was hanged at me minute past 10 o'clock this morning.

Deeming passed Sunday in writing, calmly discussing at intervals his approaching doom. He cluded from the markets of that country is the last of said he had no intention of making a speech on the scaffold. On Sunday night he thrice swallowed eagerly a small allowance of spirits, after which he slept soundly until he was

Then for the first time since his arrest, the manacles on his wrists were removed, and, smoking a cigar, he conversed with those around him. of his office, it was excluded or admitted only He declared that he was resigned to his fate and had no fears in regard to the future. To the governor of the prison he said that he had made his peace with God.

He persisted in denying that he was guilty of the Rainhill murders. He had never, he declared, lost his self-control in England as he had since his arrival in Australia. He expressed gratitude to the governor and all the prison officials for the consideration they had shown him, and also to Mr. Lyle, his counsel, and to all concerned in his defence. He said he thought he would not falter or make any scene on the scaffold.

A few minutes before the time set for the execution, Deeming was allowed to have a glass of brandy, which he swallowed at a gulp, and he was told that he might have more if the prison doctor so ordered.

The doomed man was then led to the gallows and in a few moments all was over. The drop

The execution was witnessed by a large gathering, including Government and civil officials, magistrates, police and clergymen. There was an immense crowd outside the prison from an early bour in the morning until long after the executien was over. Order was maintained by a strong

When weighed early this morning, Deeming turned the scale at 143 pounds, which is four-

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DROWNED. LOSS OF A BRAZILIAN TURRET-SHIP OFF CAPE SANTA MARIA.

London, May 22.-A dispatch from Montevideo say that the Brazilian turret-ship Solimoes, was wrecked off Cape San a Maria, near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, while on her way to Matto-Grosso, and that only five of the crew were saved, 120 being drowned.

Montevideo, May 22.—The sollmoss was one of the vessels sent by the Brazilian Government with reinforcements to suppress the rising in the State of Matto Grosso. Capitala Castrot was drowned.

THE KHEDIVE MADE A KNIGHT OF THE BATH. London, May 22.-The Queen has conferred the deration of Knight of the Order of the Bath upon the Khedive of Egypt.

TO ATTEND THE DANISH GOLDEN WEDDING. London, May 22.-The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for Copenhagen to attend the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark. Eing and Queen of Greece have already arrived in Copenhagen.

Brussels, May 22.—Elections were held in Belgium odey to replace ope half of the members of the evvincial councils whose terms are about to expire. The changes resulting are not sufficient to affect the respective majorities of the different parties.

There was some rioting at Louvain to-day between students and Socialists. Forty persons were arrested. Many were injured.

THOSE FOUR DUELS DIDN'T TAKE PLACE. Paris, May 22 .- Roulez, the man who was alleged o have fought duels with four different men on Codnesday last, now admits that the story was floxs, and that the Paris papers and the Havas News Agency were imposed upon, Senator Ranc, Editor of the newspaper "Le Paris," has challenged Roulez

SUPPOSED DROWNING OF A FOOTBALL TEAM. Melbourne, May 22.—An open boat in which fifteen members of a football team were being taken across the Eay of Port Philip by two fishermen has been found bottom up, and all are supposed to have been

A LONG AND CLOSE OCEAN RACE.

THE ALASKA AND AURANIA CROSS THE OCEAN IN SIGHT OF EACH OTHER.

steamships of about the same racing ca the Aluska, of the Guion Line, and the Aurania, of the Cunard Line, reached this port from Liverpool yester day, at nearly the same hour. The Alaska was sighted off the Bar at 5:20 p.m., reached Quarantine ten minutes before sundown and came to her pier at King-st. and North River, at 8 o'clock. She had on board 257 cabin and 858 steerage passengers. The Aurania passed the Bar at 6:43 and remained at Quarantine over night. She had on board 127 cabin

and 1,003 steering passengers.

"The Alaska and Aurania had a lively race, didn't they?" was asked by a Tribune reporter of the old gate keeper of the Gulon Line pier. "Yes but the Alaska heat." was the quick reply,

with a show of pardonable pride. The officers gave the impression that the voyage was made under equal conditions. At the pier of the made under equal conditions. At the part of the construction of th Liverpool May 14 made a quick trip, on account of the

and of the Aurania 422 miles. The voyage was remarkable from the fact that the

strong westerly winds.

two vessels, being about an hour apart at the start, retained their relative positions all the way over, being at all times in sight of each other. Steamslips have kept as near as this to each other for portions of the voyage, but for two to keep approximately the same space apart for the whole distance is something unusual.

usual.

Alaska was not the Swifter of the two. "No." was the decided answer. "Some weeks ago they left Liverpool at the same time exactly, and the Aurania came in an hour ahead. The Alaska only saved herself from Quarantine by ten minutes to-day."

## A PRIEST STOPS A PRIZE FIGHT.

Wilkesharre, Penn., May 22.—"Pat." Burk and B. Parks, two light-weight pugill-ts, appeared in a ring t Plains, six miles from here, early this morning with their seconds, to fight to a finish. Four bloody punished. Before the last round had been finished, the Rev. Father Phillips, who heard of the mill, appeared on the scene and stopped all proceedings, hefore the priest left the fight was declared a draw, The United States District Attorney will issue warrants in the morning for the arrest of all concerned.

Carlisle, Penn., May 22.-In the case against the with malfensance in office, the jury at 9:30 to-night twenty-eight hours. A motion for a new trial was at once made. The charge of malfeasance against the Poor Directors arose from their having indentured a hoy named "Jose" Diller to a man named John W. Lafferty, from whom it is alleged that he received such cruel treatment that he died from the results.

AN ATTEMPT TO HOB A ROCK ISLAND TRAIN.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 22.-An attempt, was made ast night to rob the Rock Island train going east, which is due here at 11:50 outside of the city limits. would-be robbers piled ties on the track. The but he succeeded in signalling the train to stop. The trainmen removed the ties. The train was the regu-lar night express and is generally crowded with passengers. It is thought to be the work of a gang of hoodiums who have been reading about train robbertes.

A GREAT WORK WELL DONE.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

SPAIN THE LAST TO REVOKE THE PROHIBITION

-DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH OF PRESIDENT

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 22.-The revocation by Spain of the edict by which American pork was virtually exhis Administration, which are as important as they must be gratifying and beneficial to the farmers.

Beginning with Italy in 1879, one European coun try after another prohibited the importation of Amer under vexatious regulations and severe restriction kets of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Denmark Haly, Spain and Turkey.

Prior to the adoption of this policy of prohibition against one of the most important food products of the United States, importations of American perk and other hog products had steadily increased and had already reached large proportions in several of the countries named—especially in France, Germany and Italy—and the trade bade fair soon to become a most extensive and profitable one for American producer destroyed. In this condition it remained until after

In the instructions given to the foreign Ministers absequent official dispatches, they were epioland to exert their efforts and influence against the continuance country. But it soon became evident to the President and his advisers that diplomatic representations, in order to be effective, must be backed by legislation.

Fresident Harrison accordinly recommended to Can cress the emerment of a law providing for a thorough prohibit importations of such products as he might feem proper from any country which should industry

The enactment of this legislation by the List Corto initiate and carry out a policy which has resulted not only in the repeal of the prohibitory laws and dicts of European Governments, but in the removal of false impressions and prejudice against park and

President Hardson have been vigorously seconded and his views foreibly urged by members of his Administration, as well as by the diplomatic repre-centatives of the United States in the several Euro against one of the most important and valuable proof three years a task has been accomplished upon which nine years of previous efforts had been vainty

ducts, and clothing the Executive with authority o problist importations in certain cases, was approved that date the example of Germany has been followed by France, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Italy and Spain-all within a period covering less than eight and one half months. All the markets of Europe are again open to the pork and other hog products of the United States on equal terms with those of other That the removal of the prohibitions and restrictions

sense benefit to the farmers, packers and exporters of the United States-especially the farmers-every elligent man knows. It is safe to estimate that the policy of exclusion deprived them, while it was in

telligent man knows. It is safe to estimate that the policy of exclusion deprived them, while it was in force, of a market for at least \$100,000,000 worth of these products. In the year ended June 30, 1881, down to which time that p. Nev had not been generally adopted or strictly enforced, the exports of pork hadon and hams from the United States to all counties amounted to \$60,483,000 and the exports of lard to \$30,525,575. In the year ended June 30, 1883, during which the prohibitory edicis were enforced, the exports of the farmer shrunk to \$44,349,000 and of the latter to \$20,349,000 a total decrease of \$35,607,000 in two years. While it is probably true that this decrease was partly due to other causes, it is unquestionably the fact that it was caused in large part by the closing of European markets against the American product.

The removal of the German production took place on september 3, 1841, but some time was necessarily consumed by packers and exporters in making preparations to recipen a trade which had been cirtually extinct for more than ten years. Before the end of December, however, the effect upon the exports to that country was perceptible, and the returns for the six months ending December 31, 1841, showled total exports of pork, bacon and hams amounting to more than 5,0,0,000 pounds. In the three months cuded March 31, 1822, the exports of the same products from the United States to teermany exceeded 10,000,000 pounds, being about double the exports for the preceding six months, as well as more than double the exports to that country during the four years of President Cleveland's Administration, when American pork was excluded from every German port exceeded to the fact of the first and not for German consumption.

These facts, fairly indicate the benefits which the

These facts fairly indicate the benefits which the producers of the United States are to reap from the success of President Harrison's vigorous policy and unflagging efforts in their behalf.

## A LITTLE LIGHT ON A MYSTERY.

THE BODY OF MISSING J. H. DOYLE FOUND IN

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of J. H. Doyle, of No. 120 West Fifth-st., Bayonne, N. J., was rong westerly winds.

The greatest daily run of the Alaska was 430 miles

he failed to return, search was made in New York, Newark and currounding places, and the police used every effort to trace the missing man, Some day later, Chief of Police McNell succeeded in finding cardriver who said that Mr. Doyle boarded his car as the Eighth-st. station and rode down Avenue D to Fifth-st., and then through Fifth-st, as far as the horse-cars ran before turning into Avenue A on their way to the staten Island ferry. Here Mr. Doyle alighted, and the last the

the direction of his home, Mr. Doyle's house is almost at the end of Fifth-st the street ending on the shore of Newark Bay. It was then thought that Mr. Doyle was taken sick, and had unwittingly passed his home and fellen into the water. Later the theory of murder, to which the family had adhered from the first, was revived by the fact that on the night of his return two men had bourded a horse-car at the point where Mr. Doyle left

the one on which he rode and had gone to the States

Island ferry, and upon finding that the last bont had

started for Port Elchmond, tried to get the watchmon

started for Port Richmond, tried to get the watchman to ferry them across in a rowbeat. The watchman refused, and they disappeared along the shore. The staten Island police made every cifort to frace these men, but falled.

Mr. Doyle was a well-known citizen and preminent figure in Baycone affairs, although he had never held an office. He was about fifty-four years old. At the time of his disappearance he was a member of the Hudson County Petit Jury, and the summons which was served upon him on the morning of the day on which he disappeared was the one found in his pocket yesterday.

## TO BOYCOTT THE LYNCHERS.

Chestertown, Md., May 22.—A meeting of colored men was held in Chestertown to-day, at which it was determined to boycot the white men who engaged in the recent lynching affair. The Sheri'l received a letter, dated Baltimore, May 19, in which it was said that a mob was going to Chestertown and burn down the town for lynching Taylor. The letter says that no one will know what boat they are coming on. The letter is signed "Nigo Colored Mob," and is believed to be the idle, vaporing of some irresponsible person for which the colored people in the city are not responsible.

Portland, Me., May 22.-The Rev. M. F. Whitman o-day announced that he should accept the presidency TO TEST ITS LEGALITY.

THE ADMISSION OF AMERICAN PORK TO IS THE GERRYMANDER UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND SOON TO BRING THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT ACT BEFORE THE COURTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TLIEGSEN

Albany, May 22 .- The gerrymander of the Senate and Assembly districts made by the late Demointo operation without its constitutionality being tested in the courts. The Republicans suffered by the gerrymander, and therefore it will be Republican counsel who will bring the suit in the courts; still, they will not act for the Republican party alone, but for thousands of Democrats living in the exterior of the State who also will be lisfranchised by the new law which gives legislative power to the cities. A single illustration will show how Democrats were wronged, as well as Republicans, by the apportionment made. reduced to one Assemblyman, although it has 85,048 population. In November, 1891, there were cast in that county 6,081 votes for Flower for Governor, and 11,16s votes for Fassett. Contrast that vote of St. Lawrence County with the vote of the Hd Assembly District of Kings County, where Mr. Plant, Democrat, received 2,805 votes, and Mr. Costello, Republican, 1,379 votes. Thus, there were only 4,184 votes east for Assemblyman in that district, against 17,243 votes cast in St. Lawrence County. In the HIId Assembly District of Kings County only 7,738 votes were cast for Assemblyman, and in the Vth east in these three districts of Kines, and yet they will continue to have three Assemblymen, while St. Lawrence, which east more votes, is re-The recent decision of the Supreme Court of

Wisconsin, declaring the Legislative Apportionment bill passed by its Democratic Legislature unconstitutional on account of its disregarding the commands of the Constitution of Wisconsin, that an apportionment should be made "according to number of inhabitants, excluding . Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers the United States Army and ," affords a ground for hopethat the Court of Appeals of this State will declare shall be apportioned upon the same principle, save

The chief Republicans who have been critically Frank Hiscock and William A. Sutherland, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General in 1891. As a result of this study, Mr. Sutherland astitutionality of the law. Mr. Sutherland liv in Monroe County, which has been defrauded an Assemblyman, and therefore it is high make an attack upon the law. To Monroe County is granted a citizen population even by the fraudulent Rice enumeration of 181,230, and yet the Democratic Legislature awarded it only three Assemblymen. On the other hand, Albany County, with a citizen population, according to Mr. Rice. of only 156,748, got four Assemblymen. This is in direct defiance of the Constitutional command that "the members of the Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of the Stete by the Legislature as nearly as may be ac cording to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding altens."

The manager of the successful suit to test the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Legislative Aptinguished lawyer John C. Spooner, formerly United States Senator. Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Sutherland both obtained copies of Mr. Spooner's ter bearing upon it. Any one examining Mr. imstances of the Wisconsin gerrymander and of the New-York gerrymander are similar. And from the fact that the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court was made by three Democrats and two Republicans who compose the court, it can be hoped that the highest court of this State, composed of five Democrats and two Republicans, will rive an equally non-partison decision, although, of course, Judge Maynard's view of the case may dready be prejudiced. The decision of the Wis sonsin Supreme Court was made so recently, on March 22, that it cannot but have some weight with their brethren on the bench of the highest ourt of New-York

Mr. Spooner's method of assailing the constitutionality of the Wisconsin apportionment was to isk the courts to issue an injunction restraining Thomas J. Conningham, the Secretary of State, from earrying into execution the Apportionment law, and especially to refrain from giving the notices of the election of members of the Senate and Assembly, Possibly Mr. Sutherland may follow this plan in New-York, and yet it is open to him to try another plan-that of advising the Board of Sapervisors of Monroe County, which s a Republican body, to decline to divide the Assembly districts of that county, alleging that the Legislative Apportionment bill is unconstitutional. Such a refusal of course would lead the Democrats to appeal to the courts to compel the Board of Supervisors to act, and thus a test case for submission to the Court of Appeals could be made at short notice.

Ex-Senat r Spooner dwelt especially in his brief upon the inequality of the number of inhabitants f the several Assembly and Senate districts, and his made a great impression upon the court hief Justice Lyon, of the Wisconsin Court, in is opinion, thus called attention to one feature of the law: "For example, it gives La Crosse County, with 38,801 inhabitants, but one Memer of Assembly, while it gives Manntowee County eith 37,631 inhabitants, three members."

That example can be almost paralleled in New-York by Mr. Sutherland, if he will point out that Dutchess County, with only 75,078 citizen in habitante, gets two Assemblymen, whereas St. Lawrence, with 80,679, gets only one. Justice Ortan, of the Wisconsin court, in his opinion, controsted the population of the various Senate and Assembly districts showing their inequality

The complaint more perticularly shows that by the host mains the State contained a population of 1.688,880, and y an equal apportionment of the inhabitants each Senate istrict should have contained 51,117 and each Assembly District 16.808 inhabitants, as near as may be. By apportionment many Senate Districts contain the num of inhabitants, omitting fractions of thousands, as follows:

ocratic Legislature. Mark the following populations of the New Senate districts of New-York:

These discrepancies show what a basis Mr. Sutherland has for appealing to the Court of

Sutherland has for appealing to the Court of Appeals. The same arguments that prevailed in Wisconsin should prevail in New-York.

Mr. Sutherland will have one strong argument which it was not in the power of Mr. Spooner to make—that the enumeration made of the inhabitants of New-York upon which the apportionment was based was a fraudulent one. As was conclusively shown in The Tribune a fortnicht ago, the enumeration returns were falsified in the office of Frank Rice, the Secretary of State. Through this falsification of the enumeration tables, the citizen population of the Democratic cities has been grossly exaggerated, so that small populations in the cities have great legislative power.

AID FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

MEASURES OF RELIEF TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY GOVERNOR FIFER, OF ILLINOIS-THE

MISTISSIPPI LEVEES. Springfield, Ill., May 22 (Special).-Governor Fifer has been inspecting the flooded districts in the vicinity of East St. Louis, is seriously considering whether he will issue a proclamation calling upon the people of Illinois to contribute to the relief of the offerers. Thousands of such sufferers, including 850 at Belleville and 2,500 at Alton, are not only in need wept away by the flood. Governor Fifer will Im Kenzie, of the State Board of Health, telegraphed to Chester in the sheds and stables of the Fair Grounds on learning this, the Governor telegraphed the quar termasi or a supply of tents and bedding. A num ber of tents were also sent to Alton.

Inrlington, Iowa, May 22 (special), The Mississippi liver at this point is virtually six miles wide. A rise of eight inches has occurred since vesterday, and the stream is still rising. A St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern train got stuck in the water at Alex andth, Mo., this morning, and it was necessary to rok a long string of box cars into the flood in order o null it out.

The Burillagton passenger train, No. 4, arrived her this evening, being the first train from the West since yesterday. It was due here at 3:50 last night. The train was stalled by the flood west of Ottumwa. The passengers were compelled to stay there all night. The Burlington Company fed them free of charge in a diming-car, and on Sanday morning religious services were conducted on the Irain by a minister, who happened to be abourd. A goodly collection was taken The passengers report the river ten Ottomwa, Iowa, May 22.-The Des Moines River

ms again risen so rapidly that it is impossible at the noment to get any trains from the West. Four large ose will flood a large portion of West Ottumwa and

do,, are that the up-river rise has reached there and

now coming down to St. Louis. From all points one reports of relief going on. The Merchants' Ex-

citing of every class of trade in the city for contricoded district will be in full swing. The amounts alsed so far from all sources is close to \$8,500. New-Orleans, May 22.—The river here has risen one tenth during the past twenty-four hours. The crees generally are reported holding firm. The cribbing of the ends of the Gypsy levee crevasse is toing encouragingly. The Mississippi Valley road xpects to have its inclines compared for a resimption, traffic over the road by to-morrow morning. The revises water still continues to flow under the Hilmois cutral track and as yet has in no way impeded the affic over their road, nor are there any apprehensions (its doing so. The break in Harlem Levee below he cit was closed Friday night. The work of closes the break at Happy Point has been turned over a Judge flooth, who has great experience as a

FROST ON BLOOMING PEACH TREES. Holland, Mich., May 22.-A heavy frost fell here ast night, doing considerable injury to garden vege-Pench trees in full bloom suffered, especially

THE STORM PAILED TO MOVE EASTWARD. THE STORM PAILED TO MOVE EASIWARD.
The fair weather which had been promised New-York
for yesterday falled to arrive. During the morning the
clouds were dispelled just long enough to tempt the unvary to leave the protecting shelter of their houses, and
then the rain began to fall, and kept it up, with only brief ted to move eastward, but it failed to do so. It med to take a strong lifting to New-York and deeded stay a day or two longer. The officer in charge of Signal Station on the Equitable Building said last might that the rainfall yesterday amounted to .41 inch, and he said that there would probably be more rain to-The tempera are yesterday ranged between 44 and

SHOCKED BY A TROLLEY CURRENT.

A DRIVING PARTY'S STARTLING EXPERIENCE IN A NEWARK STREET.

A merry party of May riders, composed of t of the Arion Singing Society, of Newark, seated in a four-horse vehicle, was driving along Springfield ave., near Belmont ave., Newark, at 11 a. m. yesterday, when the horses suddenly dropped on the electric railroad track, and the driver, Jacob Coles, felt an electric bock which made him powerless to move or to dethe reins. Three of the horses struggled to their feet and were selzed by members of the party. The fourth home had fallen against an Iron post supporting the trailey wire and was motionless. Soon blue flames essed from its mouth and nose, and fire flashed from the metal of its harness. The other horses were cut loose, and the wagon was backed away. No one dared to touch the prostrate animal, which lay on the track

to touch the prostrate animal, which by on the track fully two hours before the current was cut off. All travel meanwhile was blocked.

The novelty of the sight attracted several thousand persons. The electric shock came from rulls which had been charged by a grounded wher. Coles, the driver, was so much affected by the shock that he was taken to his home. The horses belonged to Clayton & Huff, livery-stable keepers, who declare that the three animals which escaped were so badly shocked that they are now worthless.

Tais Wisconsin judge, if a resident of New-York. surprise, got out of the reach of the bullets, and saw could point out similar discrepancies in population that the prisoner was armed with a revolver in each in the Senate districts marked out by the Demhard. Several of the different attaches of the jall heard the sho.s, and comi ng up were also fired upon, but were not injured. McK'nrey fired thirty-one 1st District. 182,840 shots in all, and held the fort until 4 p. m., when 1ld District 174,685 threats of being burned brought him to terms. He 1lld District 190,643 refused to tell who gave him the Weapons, but admitted 1Vth District 180,630 that he had a scheme to break jail.

ONLY PRAISE FROM FLOWER.

THE GOVERNOR TALKS OF THE LEGIS-LATURE'S WORK.

HE PATS HIMSELF A LITTLE ON THE BACK. DE CLARES HE HASN'T ANY PRESIDENTIAL !

AMBITIONS AND SAYS THAT ALMOST EVERYTHING DONE DURING THE

SESSION WAS JUST ABOUT RIGHT.

Albany, May 22 .- Governor Flower said to-day that the session of the last Legislature was a remarkably clean, honest, economical and industrious one. "I feel greatly relieved," said he, "at having at last disposed of the 447 bills left with me at the adjournment of the Legislature. This week I shall devote largely to the consideration of some 600 applications for pardons, and I think I shall visit the several State prise and talk personally to the men in whose behalf applications for a pardon have been filed. Then, next
Monday I will be in Rochester, where I have been invited to be present at the Memorial Day exercises.

After that I expect to have a few days' vacation before

go up in the Adirondacks."
"How about your aspirations for the Presidency?" "Oh," the Governor replied quickly, "all I ask is to be let alone in the performance of my official duties, My sole desire is to get out of office with as goo a record and reputation as I had when I came in, and except to that extent I propose to let politics alone."

"How agreeable do you find the duties of the Chief

going to the Chicago Convention, and shall probably

"Well, my experience so far has not been much in the routine work of the office, which, you no doubt know, is considerable. My principal work since coming 1:3to office has been in the examination and disposition of legislative matters. It was hard work, but I like it and am pleased with our record.

"I was considerably bothered by constant requests for approval of bills arbitrarily increasing sale public officials throughout the State, very often be-fore such bills were introduced. This approval I these tills were not introduced. I am unalterably opposed to any such increase of salaries by the Legis fature alone, and think that the people in the localities affected should be the ones to pass upon such questions, as they are the persons directly affected

"INDUSTRY" OF THE LEGISLATURE.

"Well, Governor, what are your impressions of the work of the Legislature during the last session!" "Few Legislatures, I dare say, have passed more bills general interest and benefit than the Legislature whose record is now completed. It was the shortest session in twenty-one years, or since 1871, and notwithstanding its brevity it has shown its industry by enacting more laws than any Legislature for a number of years back-the total number of chapters this year being 715, nearly twice as many as last year, and considerably more than for a number of

"By the industry of the Legislature and by the necessity for additional legislation required by the great cities of the State which it has been impossible to secure before, owing to lack of political harmony between the majority in the Legislature and the

popular majorities in those cities." "You have vetoed a large amount of appropriations have you not, Governor !"

In what way do you account for this?"

"Well, yes, I have done something in that line." total amount of appropriations vetoed, and I have I came out pretty strongly for economy in my annual message, and I have tried to live up to message, and I have tried to live up to that principle. Of the appropriations vetoed, the largest single appropriation was that of 8540,000 for the improvement of the canals. It seemed to me that with over a million dollars already appropriated this year for canals so large an additional appropriation would work more injury than benefit to the canal interests. Nobody appreciates better than do I the necessity of preserving these great highways of commerce, but it cannot be desied that in many sections of the State there is considerable hostility to excessive canal appropriations, especially in agricultural districts, and in vetoing the \$540,000 bill. I only expressed a fear which a good many friends of the canals have heretofore expressed, that, unless the Leg-Islature exhibits close regard for economy in its ap propriations for canal purposes, the anti-canal senti

that are absolutely needed for their maintenance and "Do you recollect any other appropriations which

"There was an appropriation of \$100,000," re plied the Governor, "to establish a State printing bureau; an appropriation of \$100,000 for premiu at agricultural fairs; an appropriation of \$100,000 to establish a normal school at Jamaica; an appropria-tion of \$75,000 to extend the House of Refuge at Hudson; appropriations of various smaller amounts for miscellaneous purposes, many of which were, in my judgment, not proper objects for expenditure of State moneys; and beside these there were items in the supply bill aggregating about \$411,000. While to veto so many appropriations caused considerable complaint and dissatisfaction in some quarters of the the great majority of people."

THE TAX RATE THIS YEAR.

"How about the tax rate this year?" "The Legislature has given the people the lowest tax rate since 1856, with the exception of last year. The State tax rate this year will be 1 98-100 mills n each dollar of assessed valuation. The greater part of this is for the benefit of mon schools, the remainder being divided tween canals and the general purposes of government. Had it not been for some unusual appro-priations required this year the rate would have been considerably lower. The enumeration of the inhabiants cost \$205,000, and \$300,000 was appropriated for the State's exhibit at the World's Fair. In addition to these amounts \$800,000 was appropriated toward the completion of the Capitol. While this is a large amount, and I am aware that the people begrudge any further expenditures for this purpose, I believe it to be the best business policy for the State to complete the building, and this appropriation is about one-third of what will be required for that purpose. Upward of \$1,000,000 has been appropriated for the canals, Not a dollar has been appropriated for new armories or for normal schools, the Legislature having wisely adopted the policy of completing the buildings now in process of construction before making appropriations for new and possibly unnecessary structures,"

"What particular bills of general interest have

"A great many. In the first place, there was the Enumeration act and the subsequent reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts. That was a great achievement and will secure to the people of the fairer representation in the law-making body than they have enjoyed for a generation. The apportionmen purposes, have thought best to criticise it find no general support for their partisan denunciations. If the Legislature had done nothing else except to pass this Apportionment bill, it would have more than justified its existence. The enumeration upon which it was based was as honest a census as could have been taken and proved conclusively the defective character of the Federal census of 1800. It showed what most people believed when the Federal census was announced, that the population of the State was in excess of Portor's figures by at least 200,000, and that the police cer in New-York City, upon the result of which I had the pleasure in Congress of demanding an additional Representative for New-York, was absolutely correct. The Legislature has also performed a duty which was neglected last year—to reapportion the Congressional districts of the State upon the basis of the last Fed

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